

SCRIP TALK

January/February 2010 Volume # 38 Issue # 158



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**Spring Scrip Show
April 16 & 17, 2010
Beckley, WV**

Blue Diamond Coal Co.
Blue Diamond, KY
Edkins KY 309-P500 R-10

Spring Scrip Show



Where:

Country Inns & Suites' Mountaineer Conference Center

When:

Friday, April 16—2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Saturday, April 17, 8 a.m. to Noon

INTERNET
109.00

Room Reservations:

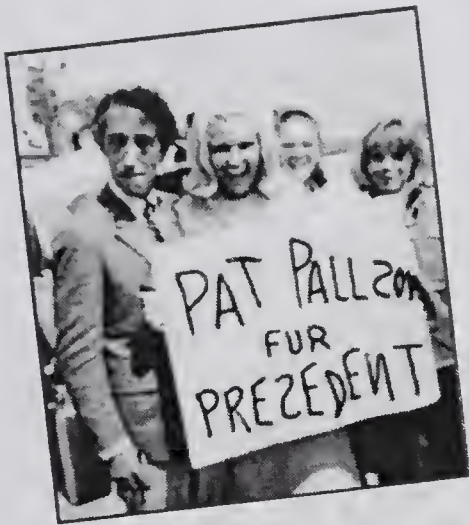
Pamela Smith— 304/252-5100

Mention the NSCA to receive the show discount

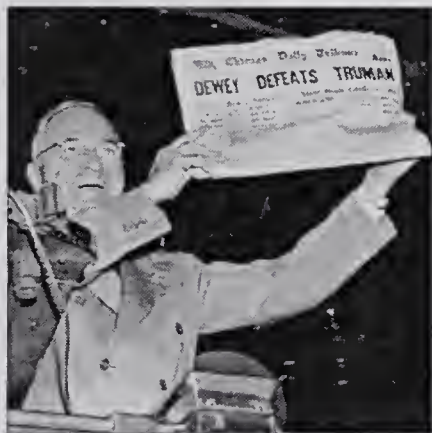
Show Information:

Jim Lackey— 304/429-1180

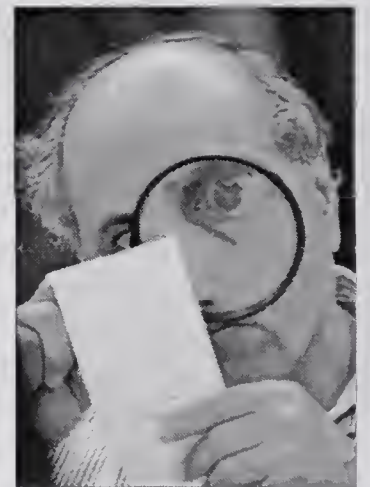
*Come ready to buy, sell, trade, make friends,
and tell stories!*



Election Time!



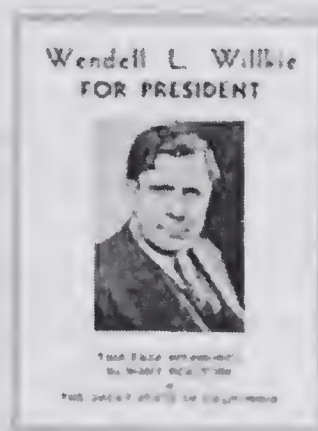
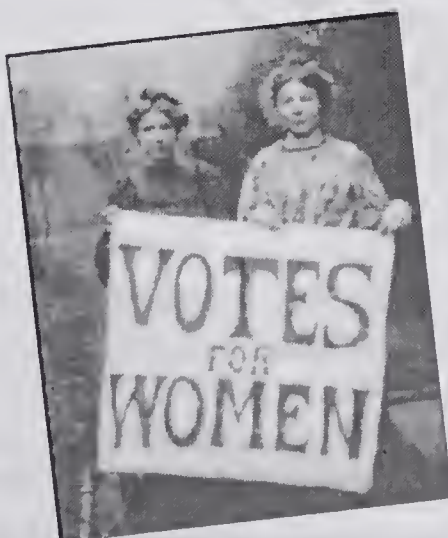
The NSCA will soon be having election for officers. Send your nominations for President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary to any of our Election Officials listed below. Remember, the club is only as good and as strong as the involvement of its members!



Steve Cawood 127 Ridgewood Cr Pineville KY 40977

Charles Miller 200W 900N Wawaka IN 46794

Jim Singleton POB 41 Hugheston WV 25110



THE ROLE OF SCRIP IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOOVER DAM

William Fugera



To control flooding, harness the river for power generation, and provide water for the growing needs of the southwest economy, the building of a dam on the lower Colorado River was proposed in the early Twentieth Century. The Boulder Canyon Project Act was passed by congress in 1928. This act was a go ahead to construct a dam on the Arizona and Nevada border some 30 miles east of Las Vegas. Initially Boulder Canyon was picked for the site. However the site was switched to Black Canyon. By the time Black Canyon was chosen, the name Boulder was entrenched with the project. It was then difficult to change the name. President Hoover's Interior Secretary Ray Wilbur named the dam Hoover Dam.

As word got out, job seekers flocked to Las Vegas and the proposed dam site by the thousands. Men and their families came to the area by wagon, foot, car, train and horse back. This time in history was the beginning of the great depression and people were desperate for work.

Unemployment reached 80 % in parts of the country. Las Vegas was unprepared to handle these people and the government wasn't prepared to hand out jobs. While waiting for work, most were forced to live in tent communities and shanty towns in and around Las Vegas.

The contract to build the dam was awarded to Six Companies Inc. Six Companies was a consortium formed by six smaller contractors to submit a bid for the Hoover Dam project. Because of the size of the dam many companies did not have the resources to make a qualified bid alone. Six Companies bid was \$48,890,955 which was \$5,000 lower than the next lowest bidder. There were three bidders. The Bureau of Reclamation had estimated the cost to be just \$ 24,000 lower than Six Companies. The contract was awarded on March

11, 1931 and construction started on April 20, 1931. The highly talented dam builder Frank Crowe was picked to be the construction superintendent

As soon as hiring and construction began, people abandoned Las Vegas and moved closer to the construction sight. A new camp was established. It was called Ragtown and was considered a living hell. The average daily high temperature in July was 119 degrees. More than 25 workers and Ragtown family members died of heat prostration. Shelters in Ragtown were made of cardboard, scrap lumber, tarpaper, burlap and etc.. Blankets and clothes were positioned on whatever scrubby trees were available to provide shade. By the end of summer Ragtown had grown to 1400 people. Six Companies erected River Camp, a group of dormitories for single men only on the side of the river near Ragtown.

The federal government had anticipated this problem but got behind on plans to build a city to house the workers and their families near the construction site. This proposed city would be called Boulder City and was to be built on federal land rather than on land controlled by Nevada. The reason for the planned city was to isolate and control the workers and their families. The vices of Las Vegas were nearby. Also Six Companies could not collect rent in shanty towns.

An architect, Saco DeBoer, was hired to design Boulder City. His plan was to build a city as a lush desert oasis designed around concentric circles. DeBoer chose names for primary streets from the seven states that were impacted by the Colorado River project. His plan was scrapped as ridiculous. Six Companies wanted the town built quickly, sensibly, rectangular and leave the landscaping for others to worry about. The town was rapidly built with construction continuing through the spring of 1932. Eight large dormitories and a dining hall for the single men, and rows upon rows of individual houses for families were put into place as well as the Six Companies and Bureau of Reclamation offices.



As in the coal company camps there was a pecking order for housing size, quality and location. The Boulder City housing plan some what mirrored the organizational chart of Six Companies and the Bureau of Reclamation. Placed at the highest point in town the executive lodge and guest house, which was to be used by the Six Companies directors, their families and guests was built. This structure was a large Spanish style hacienda with white stucco walls, red tile roof and furnished at a cost of over \$ 30,000. Slightly lower in elevation, a Spanish style home was built for Frank Crowe and his family.

Below Crowe's house the Bureau of Reclamation built nine houses for their senior engineers and administrators. These homes were brick and tile structures designed in the popular Hollywood Spanish style. These homes had a fire place and were furnished with an electric refrigerator and indoor toilet. Each of these homes were 28 feet deep and 44 feet long. They contained two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, living room, and a dining room. Some of these homes had basements. The exterior was Spanish Colonial with Revival overtones. The homes were constructed of rowlock brick and roofed with Spanish clay tile. Interiors were of a high quality finish. I had a personal tour of Mimi Garat Rodden's home. As I stepped into her home, I felt as if time had stood still. Her home was close to being original with the exception of the screened porch being modified by enclosing it in as a room. The original quality of the interior finish work was exceptional for being 75 years old, especially the oak floors. Close to the Bureau of Reclamation houses, Six Companies built 14 five and six room frame houses for the assistant construction superintendents, high level managers and engineers.

Farther down the hill where the desert was more flat were the workers houses. Six Companies built cheap

frame houses. Two men took 12 hours to craft each house, foundation to roof. In six months 658 houses were built. The carpenters called them "Dingbat" houses. They were basically all identical and cost \$750 to build per Six Companies. However the carpenters commented it was more like \$140 each. If the renters wanted windows and screens it was their problem. These cottage interiors were depressing. In one corner stood a sink on a lumber frame. Across



from it was a tiny three burner gas range and oven. The bathroom was located in an enclosed portion in the screened porch with an entrance from inside the house. It contained a toilet and shower, but no sink or water heater. Except for several hanging lightbulbs, the rest of the interior was empty. The pine floors were bare and full of splinters. The splinters were a hazard for small children. Walls were thin with cracks and loose joints open to the wind. Dust continually blew through the cracks. As soon as a family could afford it, linoleum was placed in the home.

These homes were mansions compared to Ragtown. The two-room rented for \$19 per month and the three-room rented for \$30 per month. Once the workers started to settle in the cottages, the drab shells were turning into homes. Lumber was scavaged to build cupboards and closets. Scrap boards and canvas were turned into window mounted swamp coolers which doubled as ice boxes for milk and eggs. Old sheets, blankets and clothing become curtains. Discarded blasting powder crates served as tables and chairs. As money came in real furniture and refrigerators were purchased at the company store. Landscaping for the cottages was beginning to move along. A total of 1,500 structures were built by Six Companies. Single workers living in the dormitories paid \$1.65 per day for room, board and insurance which was \$0.05 of the \$1.65. Wages for the laborers were \$4.00 per day.

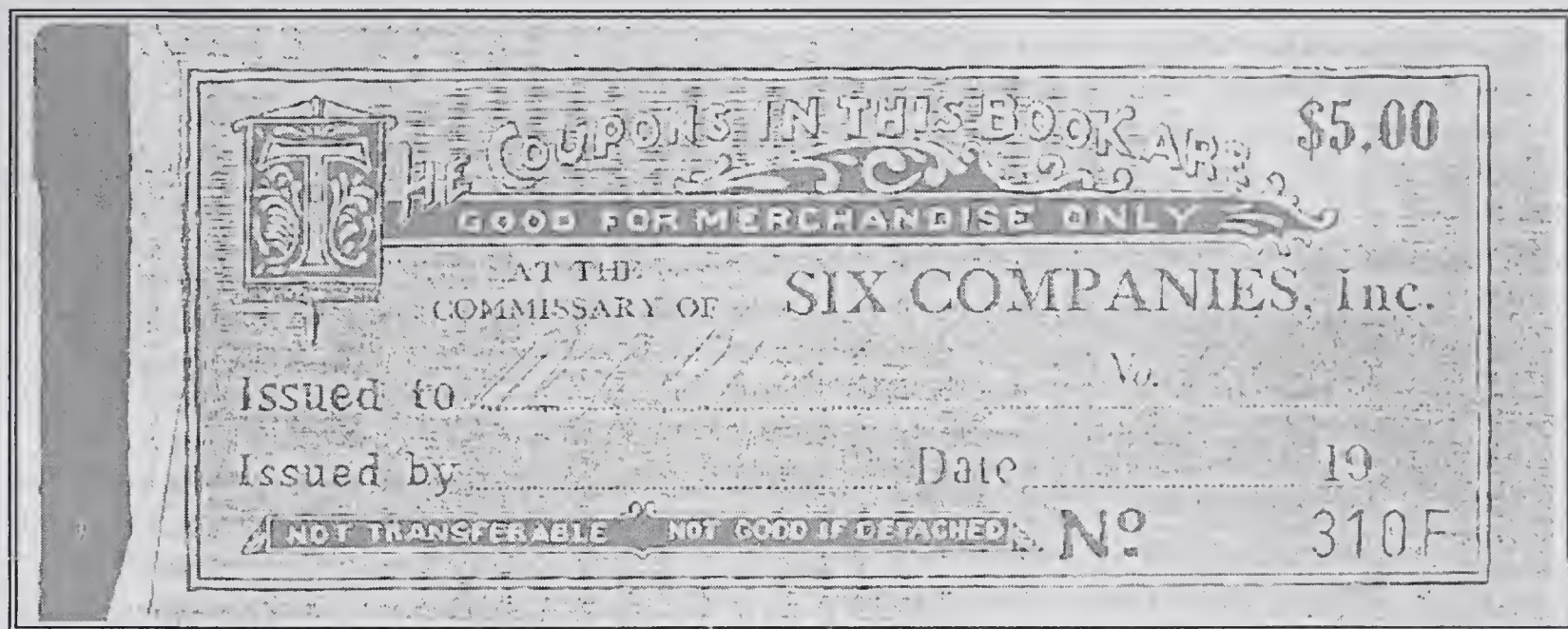


Boulder City Company was formed as a subsidiary of Six Companies to manage room, board, and the commercial end of the Six Companies operation, such as the dormitories, workers cottages, mess hall, laundry, recreation hall and the company store.

The extremely hot summer of 1931 was enough for Six Companies to change their mind about the landscaping and parks for Boulder City. The decision to bring in the well known landscaper Wilbur Weed (No kidding) was a political decision. With Hoover up for reelection and strike threats from the workers it would be bad publicity to have a town that contained cottages, cactus and dusty streets. Weed did a great job. By 1932

Boulder City had lawns, parks and trees and was on its way to becoming a real community.

Sims Ely was selected by Six Companies to be the City Manager. Ely was the absolute law. There was no liquor or gambling allowed in Boulder City. He was initially charged with creating a business district for Boulder City. He awarded few permits through a rigid selection process. A successful applicant would pass Ely's requirement for character, personality, age, physical condition, financial fitness, and past experience. Once the stores were opened, Ely fixed prices so that no conspiring for high prices could occur between the owners. However, the real competition for the independent store owners was the Six Companies Company store. This was the only store in town that offered everything under one roof. It was the only place that the workers could spend the scrip in which sometimes they were paid as an advance for future wages.



At first paper scrip was issued. I was unable to get the start date but it was in use in the summer of 1932. The \$5 booklets contained coupons. The booklets were made by Allison coupon Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. There were four different issues of the paper scrip. Each had their specific design and color on the coupons. Was this done to thwart counterfeiting? The first booklet contained 5 cent, 10 cent and 25 cent coupons. The second booklet contained the same. The third issue contained 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent coupons. The fourth issue contained the same denominations as issue three. There are several booklet covers known in collectors hands. None of the coupons are known to exist.

Many of the workers went to Las Vegas for entertainment. The paper scrip was a problem for the merchants, saloons and the red light district. The workers could not gamble with paper scrip or use it for purchases. The coupons were not good if torn from the book. Even if the worker was willing to discount the scrip for what ever, it was worthless away from a Six Companies business. After successful lobbying by the merchants and local politicians. Six Companies discontinued the use of paper scrip. Coin scrip was then issued starting in October, 1932. With the issue of coin scrip, the merchants in Las Vegas were somewhat happy. Saloon merchants, retail establishments and ladies of the night gladly took the scrip at a discount of 20 to 25 %. These recipients would later take the scrip to the Boulder City Company store and redeem it for merchandise.

The metal scrip is rather nice and well made. From the pieces I have seen, the quality control during the manufacturing was excellent. The reverse shows a picture of the dam as it would look after completion. It is not known what company made the metal scrip. There were both brass and nickel plated brass sets. The denominations were nickel - 20mm, dime - 23mm, quarter - 26mm, half - 28mm and dollar - 30mm. It is unknown why both metals were used. One theory posed by Dennis McBride was that one set was held back by Six Companies to guard against counterfeiting. However there is another Boulder City Company scrip that

has surfaced. It does not have a picture of the dam on the reverse. Six nickels are known to exist. No one had any historical information relative to this scrip. A mystery to be solved.

The issuance of scrip did create a lot of controversy. Not only were complaints relative to the use of scrip by workers, independent merchants, but also by politicians. After an investigation of the complaints Dr. Elwood Mead, the commissioner of reclamation, made the following statement: "Employees are paid cash every two weeks. Scrip is issued as credit to employees between pay days. This method is standard business practice and is used by most of the large companies. Because it is the only practical system combining economy, simplicity and service. To advance cash between pay days will require too much additional book keeping." If scrip were not issued for such current necessities as groceries, meats, bread, tobaccos, clothing, etc, between pay days, This would create extreme hardship to employees and their families. New employees in many cases come in broke and down and out and require credit to purchase shoes, work clothes and other necessities to get along until the first payday. With a floating population such as appears at every construction sites, the tendering of credit in the form of scrip is considered good business as protection to the contractor and preventing the drifting in and out of camp on short notice of workers on the project.



The independent merchants of Boulder City fought back by putting out a full page flyer to the Six Companies employees that they should not be afraid to purchase items from the independents. Six Companies management put out a rebuttal stating that Six Companies employees were not bound to only shop at the company store. They had a right to shop where ever they desired. Six Companies again countered that scrip issued was only 10 per cent of the total pay roll and there was plenty of "real money" to be spent by the employees of their choosing.



The following table presents the actual pay roll and scrip payments from January to June, 1932 and shows that the total amount paid in scrip, as an average over six months, was 9.3 % of the gross payrolls. There was plenty of "real money" to be spent at the independents. The basic problem with the independents was lack of diversity of merchandise.

A — Amount of gross pay roll
 B — Amount paid in scrip
 C — Percent of gross paid in scrip

	A	B	C
Jan.	\$443,794.11	\$33,962	7.6
Feb.	\$333,242.86	\$28,462	8.5
Mar.	\$471,806.37	\$40,500	8.5
Apr.	\$464,325.51	\$45,496	9.8
May	\$399,541.83	\$40,765	10.2
June	\$360,807.77	\$40,935	11.3
Total	\$2,473,518.45	\$230,120	

Monthly Average over six months:

\$412,253 \$38,353 9.3 %

After the presidential election of 1932 things were changing. Roosevelt won and the democrats were now in power. Roosevelt appointed Harold Ickes to replace Ray Wilbur as Secretary of Interior. Wilbur was a valuable and important political ally of Six Companies. Ickes was an unknown easterner with a reputation for reform. On May 8, 1933 Ickes indicated he would take a personal interest in the goings on at Black Canyon. One of his first moves was to change the name of Hoover Dam to Boulder Dam. He commented that Hoover was not in office when the plans to build the dam were under discussion. It was obvious that the politics changed dramatically when Roosevelt won. Ickes proceeded to go after Six Companies management practices. He had two areas that were not to his favor. He condemned the use of scrip. He instructed W. A. Bechtel, of Six Companies to cease payment in scrip and to redeem all of it in cash. The second request was to start hiring additional African Americans. There were 24 on the payroll out of a work force of 4000 that grew to a peak of 5000. However Six Companies had a contract with the government that specified who they could hire. Ickes could do nothing about this situation. Later the working number of African Americans dropped to 11. Ickes did hold some power over Boulder City since it was a government reservation. He forced the city to allow the African Americans that worked on the dam to live there.

Scrip was officially stopped May 19, 1933. Six Companies proceeded to call in the scrip for redemption. According to J. F. Reis, of Six Companies, of the \$ 365,146.60 in metal scrip issued to employees of Six Companies and the Boulder City Company, nearly \$ 1,000 was not brought in. Of the \$ 121,543.00 let out in paper coupons, only \$ 181.60 was not retrieved. This helps explain the scarcity of the paper coupons. After the scrip was called in, Six Companies set up a partial credit system on May 25, 1933 with credit authorization cards issued to the employee and family members for use in several departments in the company store. On June 1, 1933 credit arrangements were good in all departments.

The scrip was given to Sims Ely for disposal. There is no information how the paper scrip was destroyed. The alleged disposal method of the metal scrip was that the Six Companies machine shop workers poured molten metal on the scrip. It then was placed in a metal container, sealed and dropped in the Colorado River. There is a picture at UNLV library showing scrip that was supposedly removed from the river during dredging. However the amount in the picture is a very small fraction of what was to have been dumped in

the river. The amount of scrip held by the company was huge. If only dollars were stamped we are talking about 364,146 pieces. Assuming that there was equal dollar value for each denomination, there would have been 2.7 million pieces of scrip. By calculating the volume of this scrip and using the density of brass at 534 pounds per cubic foot there would have been approximately 9 tons of scrip. The size and weight of such a box would have been prohibitive to handle. The big question is how much scrip was pulled from the river or was it pulled from the river? I did see a dollar that had what looked like heat damage. Maybe some of the scrip was destroyed by a cutting torch and a token amount dumped in the river. Being brass and nickel plated brass, the scrap value of this amount of scrip would have been high. It is likely the majority of the scrip was sold as scrap. Six Companies was in Black Canyon and Boulder City for one purpose and that was to make money. Why would they dump valuable brass in the river? With thousands of unclassified documents stored in the Boulder City Museum, the answer is probably there.

What is the value of the scrip to collectors? I saw two nickels in an antique shop. The asking price was \$ 70 each. I have seen some pieces (nickel, dime, and quarter) sell on ebay for \$25 to \$30 each. I know of two collectors that have several sets. Where is the scrip shown in the picture at UNLV? One collector commented the half dollar appears to be the most difficult to find. At this point I would say R6 to R8 would be my guess on rarity depending on the denomination. Due to the historical nature of the Hoover Dam construction, collectors may be reluctant to part with it. There was \$365,146 of coin in play. Are there hoards lurking to be found? Where is this treasure?



The mystery scrip, a nickel (see above), without the dam picture on the reverse recently sold for \$19 on ebay. However another nickel is listed by a coin dealer in Reno at \$250. There is also a nickel at the Boulder City museum. A collector owns three nickels. This scrip contains the initials that were stamped on tokens made by Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company. Based on these letters this scrip appears to be genuine. A number of various Nevada fake tokens were made disguised as being made by Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company.

When the dam was finished, Six Companies and Boulder City Company ceased all operations in Boulder City. Many of the buildings they built were demolished including some of the small cottages. Many of the houses remain today and are owned by private citizens as well as commercial property.

Boulder City remained as a government reservation until September 2, 1958 when the Bureau of Reclamation relinquished control. The land mass of the city at 203 square miles is larger than any city in Nevada. Current population is 15,000. Boulder City is one of two cities in Nevada that prohibits gambling. Liquor is now legal. Boulder Dam was renamed back to Hoover Dam in 1947 by President Truman

One can look down various streets and see the company houses that have been transformed with additions, siding, different colors and etcetera. The Bureau of Reclamation building still stands and is in every day use by the local officers and staff. The Boulder City Hotel build during dam construction was renovated into a nice quaint hotel. It houses the museum, restaurant, gift/art shops. Other buildings contain commercial businesses.

Before we finish I would like to tell a story about the creativity of the workers. Due to the height of the canyon walls and dam, a pebble falling a thousand feet could split open a worker's head. For protection the workers took base ball caps and dipped them in pine tar multiple times until a thick layer of hardened tar formed. These new "safety caps" were very effective in reducing injuries. Six Companies was convinced and supplied all the workers with factory made hard safety hats making this construction project one of America's first hard hat projects.

While researching for this article, I met many very nice people. They were very generous in sharing information, and providing leads and great conversations. I am grateful and appreciative of the help of the following people:

Ms. Mimi Garat Rodden — Nevada Historical Consultant appointed by President Reagan

Mr. Dennis McBride — Nevada State Museum Las Vegas Curator of Collections & History/ Programs and Author

Mr., Shirl Naegle — Director Boulder City Museum

Ms. Rosemarie Iliano — Boulder City Artist

Mr. Darrell Mc Garvey — Boulder City Business Owner

Mr. William Smith — Boulder City Antique and Coin Dealer

Ms. Kelli Luchs — University of Nevada Las Vegas Library Staff Member

Mr. Robert Walsh — External Affairs Officer Lower Colorado Region Bureau of Reclamation

Mr. Bob Ferraro — Former Mayor of Boulder City (31 years public service)

Reference information ;

Hoover Dam An American Adventure by Joseph E. Stevens

UNLV Library Pictures

Boulder City by Mimi Garat Rodden

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Have you heard of the National Coal Heritage Trail? Under development since 1996 by legislation of the United State Congress, the Coal Heritage Trail is a self-directed touring byway running through the larger National Coal Heritage Area, which encompasses 13 counties in southern West Virginia. Stretching from Ansted to Bluefield, the Trail directs drivers through history-rich communities of the Appalachian coal fields, such as Whipple, Helen, Sophia, Itmann, Tams, Welch, Coalwood, and Bramwell, while explaining the importance of each town. The National Coal Heritage Trail & Area are playing a significant role in the preservation and promotion of the cultural and historic value of the region.

The significance of the Trail and Area to the NSCA is that it may play an important role, as well, in the development of the next generation of scrip collectors. The story of scrip holds an significant place in the history of coal and American industrialization, and the work of the Coal Heritage Highway Authority, which oversees the Trail and Area, can only help promote the hobby of scrip collecting.

In fact, the CHHA is issuing it's own commemorative piece of scrip in 2011, not only to recognize the importance of scrip in its mission, but as a tool to attract attention to its work in the area. The scrip will be used for a Geocache Event to be kicked off in Beckley in May. Geocaching is a popular new treasure-hunting game using GPS devices to hide and locate objects outdoors.



1985-A5	Mount Ash Blue Gem Coal Co., Inc., Mount Ash, Ky	R-8	very good	\$45.00
2285-A5	High View Mining Co., Inc., Prentiss, Ky	R-9	good	\$50.00
1089-C1	Goose Creek Mining Co., Garrett, Ky	R-7	very good	\$30.00
1351-A50	Blue Gem Coal Co., Hosman, Ky	R-6	very fine	\$15.00

Continued on Next Page

at to: Jack Chapman, 166 Chapman Rd., Shady Springs, WV 25918 (304) 763-5048

Amount of Bid	Lot#	Amount of Bid
Amount of Bid	Lot#	Amount of Bid

wv

State: Zip:

Scrip and invoice will be mailed to winning bidders. Payment must be sent by return mail.

Resources from the NSCA

Edkins Catalogue of United States Coal Company Scrip

Volume 1, Third Edition

This 380 page hardcover book lists almost 9000 pieces of scrip. Information includes the company that issued the piece, denominations issued in the series, material the piece is composed of, diameter, shape, visual representation of any cut-out in the piece, and a rarity rating that gives a suggested value.

Issued by the NSCA, this is the recognized guide for collecting and valuing scrip. Volume 1 lists scrip from 36 states, not including West Virginia which is the subject of Volume 2. This is the latest edition and also includes a wealth of information about the history of scrip. Sections include: Early Coal History; Scrip Heritage; How Scrip was Used; Fakes; and a look at the makers of scrip.

MEMBER COST: \$35 + \$6 shipping

Edkins Catalogue of United States Coal Company Scrip

Volume 2, Third Edition

This 370 page hardcover book lists over 7,400 pieces of West Virginia coal mine scrip. Information includes the company that issued the piece, denominations issued in the series, material the piece is composed of, diameter, shape, visual representation of any cut-out in the piece, and a rarity rating that gives a suggested value. The definitive guide to West Virginia scrip.

Issued by the NSCA, this is the latest edition. Volume 2 lists scrip from West Virginia. This is the current edition and includes a wealth of information about the history and use of scrip, as well as the actual listings of individual pieces.

MEMBER COST: \$40 + \$6 shipping

EXPLOSIVE CONTROL TOKENS

This extensively illustrated volume is the most thorough study of exploder tokens ever written. Contents include: Metals & Compositions, Sizes & Shapes, Valuations, Manufacturers, Counterfeits, Re-strikes, a cross reference to the Edkins catalogues, and more. A fascinating glimpse at the history of a variety of coal mine operations, in addition to its specific focus on exploders. 140 pages, hard cover.

MEMBER COST: \$20 + \$6 shipping

CATALOGUE OF LUMBER COMPANY STORE TOKENS

This book is very similar to the *Edkins* coal scrip books that are the standard for valuing and collecting coal company scrip; but this 575 page hardcover book is dedicated completely to listing the thousands of styles of lumber scrip issued in the past by logging and lumber companies in all 50 states, including maverick listings. Published by the NSCA.

Not only is the value and complete description of each denomination of scrip individually listed, but many companies have a short paragraph about their history of operation, the facilities they owned, or the amount of track laid by the company. A wealth of information for the lumber token collector.

MEMBER COST: \$40 + \$6 shipping

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JACK CHAPMAN'S THIRTY-DAY SCRIP AUCTION

Starting Date: 2/15/10

Ending Date: 3/15/10

Lot #	Scrip #	Company and Town	R rating	Condition	Min. bid
1	KY 29-A50	East Harlan Coal Company, Ages, Ky	R-9	good	\$125.00
2	KY 62-A100	East Kentucky Coal Co., Alloway, Ky	R-6	fine	\$20.00
3	KY 71-A5	Altamont Coal Co., Altamont, Ky	R-8	fine	\$75.00
4	KY 87-A5	Anchor Coal Company, Anchor, Ky	R-7	fine	\$15.00
5	KY 87-B5	The Dean Jellico Coal Co., Anchor, Ky	R-9	good	\$65.00
6	KY 87-H50	Fayette Jellico Coal Co., Anchor, Ky	R-7	good	\$12.00
7	KY 89-C5	Knott Coal Corporation, Anco, Ky	R-6	good	\$12.00
8	KY 143-A5	Southern Mining Company, Balkan, Ky (Bi-metal)	R-8	very good	\$40.00
9	KY 183-A10	Warfield Coal Corporation, Beauty, Ky	R-7	very good	\$25.00
10	KY 219-A10	Benito Supply Co., Benito, Ky (Filed Edges)	R-8	good	\$10.00
11	KY 193-A5	Beech Creek Coal Co., Beech Creek, Ky	R-9	good	\$50.00
12	KY 193-C100	Kirk Mercantile Co., Beech Creek, Ky (3-Counter stamp)	R-3	good	\$5.00
13	KY 193-C50	Kirk Mercantile Co., Beech Creek, Ky (3-Counter stamp)	R-3	good	\$5.00
14	KY 193-C10	Kirk Mercantile Co., Beech Creek, Ky (3-Counter stamp)	R-3	good	\$5.00
15	KY 193-C5	Kirk Mercantile Co., Beech Creek, Ky (3-Counter stamp)	R-6	good	\$5.00
16	KY 309-P500	Blue Diamond Coal Co., Blue Diamond, Ky	R-10	fine	\$150.00
17	KY 309-F50	Blue Diamond Coal Co., Blue Diamond, Ky	R-6	good	\$15.00
18	KY 309-F5	Blue Diamond Coal Co., Blue Diamond, Ky	R-3	fine	\$10.00
19	KY 417-A1	The Consolidation Coal Co., Inc. Burdine, Ky	R-7	very good	\$15.00
20	KY 475-B25	Kentucky Eagle Coal Co., Carbon Glow, Ky	R-10	fine	\$150.00
21	KY 475-B10	Kentucky Eagle Coal Co., Carbon Glow, Ky	R-8	good	\$55.00
22	KY 475-C25	The Carbon Glow Mining Co., Carbon Glow, Ky	R-10	very good	\$150.00
23	KY 475-C5	The Carbon Glow Mining Co., Carbon Glow, Ky	R-10	fine	\$150.00
24	KY 475-D100	Carbon Glow Coal Co., Carbon Glow, Ky	R-10	very good	\$150.00
25	KY 475-D10	Carbon Glow Coal Co., Carbon Glow, Ky	R-9	very good	\$75.00
26	KY 535-C5	The Johnson Supply Col, Chavies, Ky	R-7	very good	\$15.00
27	KY 535-C1	The Johnson Supply Col, Chavies, Ky	R-8	fine	\$20.00
28	KY 541-C100b	Blue Diamond Coal Co., Chevrolet, Ky	R-6	good	\$15.00
29	KY 541-D10	Blue Diamond Coal Co., Chevrolet, Ky	R-7	good	\$15.00
30	KY 833-A50	East Tennessee Coal Co., Dowlais, Ky	R-9	wear	\$35.00
31	KY 833-A5	East Tennessee Coal Co., Dowlais, Ky	R-9	wear	\$35.00
32	KY 837-F5	Black Diamond Coal Mining Co. (Drakesboro, Ky) (Lump coal)	R-7	very good	\$15.00
33	KY 839-A25	East Harlan Coal Co., Draper, Ky	R-7	fine	\$30.00
34	KY 851-A1	The Consolidation Coal Co., Inc. Dunham, Ky	R-6	good	\$12.00
35	KY 901-A10	R.T. Elswick & Co., Elkhorn City, Ky	R-8	good	\$20.00
36	KY 975-D10	Harlan-Kellioka Coal Co., Inc., Evarts, Ky	R-8	good	\$25.00
37	KY 1029-A25	Nagola Elkhorn Coal Co. No. 1 (Fleming, Ky)	R-6	very good	\$15.00
38	KY 1041-B10	Clear Fork Coal Co., Inc., Fonde, Ky	R-3	very good	\$7.00
39	KY 1041-B5	Clear Fork Coal Co., Inc., Fonde, Ky	R-3	very good	\$7.00
40	KY 1041-C1d	Clear Fork Coal Co., Inc., Fonde, Ky	R-9	fine	\$35.00
41	KY 1955-A5	Kingston Coal & Coke Co., Inc., Morganfield, Ky	R-8	good	\$40.00
42	KY 1985-A5	Mount Ash Blue Gem Coal Co., Inc., Mount Ash, Ky	R-8	very good	\$45.00
43	KY 2285-A5	High View Mining Co., Inc., Prentiss, Ky	R-9	good	\$50.00
44	KY 1089-C1	Goose Creek Mining Co., Garrett, Ky	R-7	very good	\$30.00
45	KY 1351-A50	Blue Gem Coal Co., Hosman, Ky	R-6	very fine	\$15.00

Continued on Next Page

Send bids to: Jack Chapman, 166 Chapman Rd., Shady Springs, WV 25918 (304) 763-5048

Lot# _____	Amount of Bid _____	Lot# _____	Amount of Bid _____
Lot# _____	Amount of Bid _____	Lot# _____	Amount of Bid _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____, State: _____, Zip: _____

Scrip and invoice will be mailed to winning bidders. Payment must be sent by return mail.

Thank you for bidding. Hope you find something here that you need.

JACK CHAPMAN'S THIRTY-DAY SCRIP AUCTION

Starting Date: 2/15/10

Ending Date: 3/15/10

Lot #	Scrip #	Company and Town	R rating	Condition	Min. bid
46	KY 1441-A10	The Consolidation Coal Company, Inc., Jenkins, Ky	R-6	good	\$15.00
47	KY 1479-A5a	Ky. Jellico Coal Co., Inc., Kay Jay, Ky	R-7	fine	\$20.00
48	KY 1503-D10	Pioneer Coal Co., Kettle Island, Ky	R-7	very good	\$15.00
49	KY 1503-D5	Pioneer Coal Co., Kettle Island, Ky	R-6	good	\$12.00
50	KY 1511-B10b	King Harlan Company, Kildav, Ky	R-6	very good	\$15.00
51	KY 1605-E10	Benito Mining Co. (Le Junior, Ky)	R-9	very good	\$50.00
52	KY 1617-D10	Letcher Fountain, Letcher, Ky	R-7	very good	\$15.00
53	KY 1681-A10	Ashless Coal Corporation (Lothair, Ky)	R-9	very good	\$50.00
54	KY 1681-D25c	Algoma Block Coal Co. (Lothair, Ky)	R-6	very good	\$10.00
55	KY 1683-C10	Cornett-Lewis Coal Co., Louellen, Ky	R-7	fine	\$15.00
56	KY 1795-E5	Pivot-Elkhorn, Inc., Martin, Ky	R-8	mint	\$35.00
57	KY 1801-D5a	Greenville Coal Co., Martwick, Ky	R-9	mint	\$75.00
58	KY 1835-D1	New Alma Coal Company, McCarr, Ky	R-7	very good	\$15.00
59	KY 2069-C25	The Newport Rolling Mill Co. (New Port, Ky)	R-5	very good	\$10.00
60	KY 2230-B5	Moss Stores Company Incorporated, Pineville, Ky	R-7	good	\$25.00
61	KY 1975-A25	The Steele Coal Co., Mossey Bottom, Ky	R-9	good	\$30.00
62	KY 2289-D5b	Bailey-Ferguson Coal Co., Inc. (Prestonsburg, Ky)	R-10	mint	\$150.00
63	KY 2817-B100	Harlan Ashless Coal Co., Totz, Ky	R-9	good	\$100.00
64	KY 2431-A5	J.M. Hart, Rockhold, Ky	R-8	good	\$45.00
65	KY 2519-A5	Moore & Savage Jellico Coal Co., Savage, Ky	R-9	very good	\$75.00
66	KY 2567-A5	Hawley Coal Co. (Shamrock, Ky)	R-6	very good	\$15.00
67	KY 2587-A1	Buffalo Coal Co., Sidney, Ky	R-9	very good	\$75.00
68	KY 2789-A1	Three Point Coal Corporation, Three Point, Ky	R-4	fine	\$10.00
69	KY 2833-B5	Midland Mining Co., Inc., Tribbey, Ky	R-9	fine	\$75.00
70	KY 2929-K50	Wallins Creek Coal Co., Inc., Wallins, Ky	R-5	very good	\$10.00
71	KY 2955-B1b	Elkhorn Coal Corp., Inc., Wayland, Ky	R-4	very good	\$10.00
72	KY 2963-C1	Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co., Weeksbury, Ky	R-6	fine	\$20.00
73	KY 3009-B10	Elkhorn Jellico Coal Co., Whitesburg, Ky	R-7	good	\$15.00
74	KY 3009-B5	Elkhorn Jellico Coal Co., Whitesburg, Ky	R-7	good	\$15.00
75	KY 3109-E5	Yancey Stores, Yancey, Ky	R-6	very good	\$12.00
76	VA 2459-A100	Panther Coal Co., Roseann, Va (Pictorial)	R-3	very good	\$10.00
77	VA 2459-A10	Panther Coal Co., Roseann, Va (Pictorial)	R-2	very good	\$5.00
78	VA 2495-T500	Benedict Coal Corporation, St. Charles, Va	R-6	very good	\$8.00
79	VA 2495-T100	Benedict Coal Corporation, St. Charles, Va	R-3	very good	\$4.00
80	VA 2255-I10	Pocahontas Fuel Co. (Pocahontas, Va)	R-7	very good	\$8.00
81	VA 2255-I5	Pocahontas Fuel Co. (Pocahontas, Va)	R-5	very good	\$5.00
82	VA 2363-B10b	Raven Red Ash Coal Co., Inc. (Red Ash, Va)	R-4	very good	\$4.00
83	VA 2363-B5	Raven Red Ash Coal Co., Inc. (Red Ash, Va)	R-4	very good	\$4.00
84	VA 333-H10	Blue Diamond Coal Co., Bonny Blue, Va	R-8	good	\$12.00
85	VA 279-B5a	Pocahontas Corporation (Bishop, Va)	R-4	very good	\$5.00
86	VA 167-E100	Splash Dam Smokeless Coal Corp., Bartlick, Va	R-6	very good	\$8.00
87	WV 2375-D100	Star Coal & Coke Company, Red Star, W Va	R-8	very good	\$15.00
88	WV 2173-B100b	Panther Coal Company, Panther, W Va	R-4	very good	\$15.00
89	WV 2141-A10	The New River Company, Oswald, W Va	R-8	very good	\$15.00
90	WV 560-B10	J.F. Strother & Co., (Clarksburg, W Va)	R-9	very good	\$25.00

Send bids to: Jack Chapman, 166 Chapman Rd., Shady Springs, WV 25918 (304) 763-5048

Lot# _____ Amount of Bid _____ Lot# _____ Amount of Bid _____

Lot# _____ Amount of Bid _____ Lot# _____ Amount of Bid _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____, State: _____, Zip: _____

Scrip and invoice will be mailed to winning bidders. Payment must be sent by return mail.

NEW FINDS

BILL FUGERA
28732 CHARREADAS
LAGUNA NIGUEL, CA
92677
FUGEWILJ@COX.NET

RED ASH, KENTUCKY 2363 (WHITLEY)

The Proctor Coal Co. / Red Ash / Ky.

A10 B 23 Oc Sd Good For / 10 / In / Merchandise

B5b B 20 Rd Sd Good For / 5 / In / Merchandise (Two stars)

B50b B 30 Rd Sd Good For / 50 / In / Merchandise

B100 B 34 Rd Sd Good For / 100 / In / Merchandise

RED BIRD, KENTUCKY 2365 (BELL)

Coleman Fuel Company / Incorporated / bird / Red Bird, Ky.

C10 B 24 SQ Sd Miners Order / 10 / For Merchandise

RIM, KENTUCKY 2405 (BELL)

Highland Rim Mining Co. / Rim, / Ky.

D5 B 21 Rd Sd Good For / 5 / In Merchandise

STAUB, KENTUCKY 2653 (PERRY)

Hazard Jellico Coal Co / Staub, Ky

A5 Bi Sc Sd Good for / 5c / In Merchandise (BRASS CENTER)

STRUNKS, KENTUCKY 2704 (WHITLEY)

West Jellico Coal Co. / Strunks, / Ky.

A10 B 25 Rd Sd Good For / 10 / In / Merchandise

HOARD ALERT

The Superior Supply Co, 1467, Jordan, Marion County, WV

At least five sets of A group minus the dime have recently sold on E BAY

Glen Alum Coal Co, 1123, Glen Alum, Mingo County, WV

A number of single tokens plus a group of three quarters and six dimes and another group of two quarters and two nickels recently sold on E BAY

The Appalachian Scrip Collectors welcomes everyone to another Buy, Sell and Trade Show at Perry Memorial United Methodist Church in Shady Spring, WV on February 27, 2010 from 9 am to 2 pm. Please come and bring a friend.

OOPS! - Last issue's article, Interesting Mining Money, should have be credited to author David Schenkman.

NSCA Free Ads for Members

Free Ads are available to N.S.C.A. members at no charge. The only requirements being that they are limited to 4 lines, one ad per issue. You may send up to four different ads in one mailing. Deadline for Free Ads is three weeks after the postmark of the current issue of SCRIP TALK. All ads received after the deadline will be held for the following issue. No ad will rerun automatically, each issue will require a separate request. Paid ads should be sent to SCRIP TALK Editor and NOT the Free Ad Editor. SEND ALL FREE ADS TO: Steve Ratliff, N.S.C.A. Free Ad Editor, 1717 Saint Marys Bay Drive, Milton, Florida 32583-7343. More and more scriptors are using the convenience of email to submit their ads; send to Steve@Ratliff.com {Note: + at the end of your ad indicates you need to renew it.}

WANTED TO BUY: WV COAL SCRIP FROM GRANT, GILMER, HAMPSHIRE, LINCOLN, MARSHALL, SUMMERS, TYLER, & WAYNE COUNTIES. Contact Mark Grove, 242 Pintail Lane, Kearneysville, WV 25430 msq1939@verison.net

FOR SALE: LUMBER COMPANY – K.E. NICKELS LUMBER CO., MOUSIE, KY, 10¢ in merchandise. New condition. \$150.00. Doug Wright, 606-633-9627 +

RARE FLORIDA FOR TRADE: LITTLE JOHNNIE, WEST, PALM BEACH, FLA. // GF 5¢ IT, Rd, Br, 20. Have other nice Florida tokens. North Carolina tokens wanted, I will send a check with self addressed, postage paid shipper. You only need to insert tokens, tape up well and mail. Bob King, 709 Cardinal Drive, Brevard, NC 28712 828-883-8028 tokenaddict@citcom.net +

WILL PAY \$50.00 FOR ANY TOKEN ON MY R1 THRU R5 WV WANT LIST. Will mail list on request. Billy Campbell, 125 Cambridge Trail, Madison, AL 35758 bwcok@knology.net +

WANTED: WEST VIRGINIA MERCHANT TRADE TOKENS, lumber scrip, encased cents, and Greenbrier County Coal Scrip Donald Clifford, P.O. Box 65, St. Albans, WV 25177-0065 email CLFF635@aol.com +

WANTED: TN TOKENS, DUN & BRADSTREET'S, obsolete and National banknotes, medals. I have many tokens for trade from several states. Also, want Southern C.C.C. and saloon tokens. Joe Copeland, P.O. Box 4221, Oak Ridge, TN 37831 865-482-4215 joecopeland@comcast.net

TOP DOLLARS PAID FOR CARBIDE CAP LAMPS, oil wick/lard lamps, blasting cap tins, scatter tags, carbide lamp parts and other small mining artifacts that I may need in my collection. I will pay more than anyone for items needed for my collection. Contact Larry Click, 1021 N. Jefferson St., Arlington, VA 22205-2454, 703-241-3748 or email LarryClick@msn.com

FLORIDA TOKENS WANTED – FLORIDA TOKENS OF ALL TYPES WANTED. Send 61¢ stamp for free sample of Florida Token Society's newsletter, TOKENNEWS and request free Florida token. Check out the Florida Token Society web site: <http://www.floridatokensociety.com> you can join and pay dues on-line! Steve Ratliff, 1717 Saint Marys Bay Drive, Milton, FL 32583-7343 Steve@Ratliff.com check out my EBay sales, many pieces of coal scrip. All starting at 99 cents. Search florida-token-collector, be sure to click box for "Include title and description."

WANTED TO BUY: BUCK 401, McALESTER COAL MINING CO., A10, B21, Rd, Sd (Head of Buck Deer), Bob Shown, 835 N. Madison Street, Beaver Dam, KY 42320, phone 270-256-0553 +

WANTED: MOUNDSVILLE SUPPLY COMPANY, Moundsville, WV #1981-A1 – A5. Write or call. Charles Miller, 200W-900N, Wawaka, IN 46794 260-336-5130 +

TRADING EXPLODERS, LUMBER, COAL, transportation tokens, casino chips, hobo nickels. 2-stamps for list. Gene Miller, 3306 Startan Ct., Louisville, KY 40220

Remember: A "+" after your ad means it's time to renew it.